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NOTICES.

✂ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, will be remitted to Mr. PINNEY, at Philadelphia; all others to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington.—Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit their subscriptions.

✂ No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

✂ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

BUXTON'S REMEDY, &c. (CONTINUED.)

ON reviewing the subject presented in our last number, and more fully examining the recent work of Mr. BUXTON, we are confirmed in the opinions we have expressed as to the result of British influence in Africa.

In executing their mighty plan, based on benēvolence, and pity to the African, Great Britain will add Africa as a Colony to her vast empire; she will secure, at no distant day, one hundred millions of new consumers for the products of her manufactories, and give employment to more of her shipping than is now required in her trade with the whole American continent. Notwithstanding the assurance of Mr. BUXTON, that the African trade is to be free, we are satisfied that this trade must inevitably become a monopoly in the hands of the British, and that the American trade with Africa, will be limited to that derived through the American colonies, and to a barter on the coast with British merchants, who will be stationed at every important point. The coast trade now carried on by Americans is the exchange of goods, tobacco, &c. directly with the natives, who generally bring their produce off in canoes to the vessel. But even this trade will naturally fall into the hands of the British merchants, with whom the natives will at all times find a ready market for their produce, as well as a supply of goods, and, not as at present, have to await the casual visits of coasting vessels. The British merchants will want but few articles of American produce, except tobacco and flour, and but little of the latter, as the country produces an abundance of rice. Americans cannot participate in the trade with the interior, which must be carried on by steamboats.

Fernando Po is to be the great naval and commercial depot. Ships arriving from England will discharge their goods there, and receive return cargoes. Steamboats will be used to transport goods and produce between Fernando Po and the interior stations. If ships are used at all they will be towed by steam up the rivers, beyond the fatal fever districts at their mouths. Without steam the Americans cannot participate in the interior trade. Thus so far as the free trade feature of Mr. Buxton's plan is concerned, it is wholly delusive. The most casual observer will see that Great Britain, with Fernando Po as a naval depot, with her docks, ship yards, and warehouses, her steamboats and deposits for fuel, her interior stations and treaties with the native kings, her commercial and agricultural companies, her colored missionaries and school teachers, will have as much control over the trade of Africa as she now has over that of her extensive East India possessions.

Mr. Buxton no doubt desires the suppression of the Slave Trade and the elevation of the native Africans, and the means he has pointed out are well calculated to secure both these desirable objects. But although we do not question the benevolence of his motives, yet we believe that "the English ministry have come to the aid of the African Civilization Society, for the purpose of making, through its means, a new market in Africa for the product of the British forge and loom; and their recently disclosed policy in relation to Africa, if successfully carried out, will convert that whole country into a British province, and secure to the English a monopoly of its whole trade and commerce."

A majority of the British people, who successfully urged the West India emancipation on their Government, will no doubt sustain Mr. Buxton, and demand a vigorous prosecution of his plans; and so far as these plans will subserve the cause of bleeding Africa, America will heartily wish them success. The planting of the American Colonies are good pledges of her friendship for the colored man. But why could not British philanthropists find a field large enough in Africa for their charities, their tears, and their prayers? At the very moment when they are maturing their plans of benevolence for the millions of oppressed and degraded Africans, why stop to denounce with bitter maledictions the Southern States of our Union, because they hold human beings in bondage forced upon them by Great Britain? The moral and physical condition of the slaves in this country is incomparably better than that of the same number of the colored race in any part of Africa.

A prominent reason given for interfering with American slavery, and urging immediate emancipation is, that the African Slave Trade cannot be suppressed while the demand for slaves is continued. No slaves are imported from Africa into the United States. Mr. Buxton shows that seventy-eight thousand slaves are annually brought into Brazil, and sixty thousand into Cuba, while not one slave comes into the United States.

Great Britain is favorably situated for securing the most advantageous treaties with the Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian Governments. She might demand of these nations a positive relinquishment of the Slave Trade, and adopt the most coercive measures to enforce that demand, with much more propriety than she demands of the Chinese to receive her opium. If it should be urged that these are sovereign nations, and that Great Britain cannot consistently interfere with their national policy, it may be replied, that they are not more sovereign and independent than the United States.

Why does not the World's Convention recommend the non-consumption of articles produced by slave labor in the Spanish and Portuguese dominions, which are the great slave markets for Africa? But America, which has led the way in declaring against the Slave Trade by pronouncing it piracy by law, is denounced, cast out of the pale of christianity, and the products of her industry is to be excluded from European markets, as if they were stolen goods.

There are facts connected with the recent anti-slavery movements in England, which exhibit more prejudice, and more national antipathy, than benevolence. The professed object of the World's Convention was, to inquire into the condition of the suffering, oppressed, and enslaved of all nations, and to present the victims of tyranny and oppression to the sympathies and charities of the benevolent world. Where are the reports of their committees on the oppression of British subjects in India, thousands of whom die yearly of starvation, and millions live in all the misery and degradation of which our nature is capable? We are informed that Mr. CLARKSON was prepared to present the condition of this portion of our fellow beings, but that the importunity of his friends induced him to be silent on this subject, and to content himself with denouncing the people of our Southern States as insensible to moral influences, and towards whom the most compulsory measures ought to be pursued. No mention was made of the suffering population of Ireland, and other parts of Great Britain—the millions ground down by the despotism of Russia were passed by in silence—the Polish exiles, and others condemned to the dreary wilds of Siberia, attracted no attention. Their skins are too light to excite the sympathy of our modern philanthropists, who have no bowels of compassion except for the colored man, and for him only in particular locations. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Africa are slaves, and a still larger proportion are in bondage to the most degrading and cruel superstitions. Slavery, though admitted to be a great moral and political evil, is nevertheless, attended with more alleviating circumstances as it exists in the United States, than in any other country on the face of the globe—yet this country only must be held up to the scorn and reprobation of the civilized world.

EXPEDITION OF THE PASHA OF EGYPT TO THE UPPER NILE, AND MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE following account of an expedition of the Pasha of Egypt for the suppression of the Slave Trade within his dominions, will be read with great interest by the philanthropist. No measure of this extraordinary man, which has come to our knowledge, is more worthy of admiration than the one here related. It is extracted from Mr. Buxton's second volume on the Slave Trade, and must be regarded as an extraordinary proceeding in a Mohammedan despot :

I gave a description on a former occasion of a slave hunt, or gazzua, which was perpetrated in the dominions, and by the permission of the Pasha of Egypt. Some strong representations of the impolicy and atrocity of such proceedings were made to him by some of our countrymen, particularly by Doctor BOWRING, and I have now to describe the influence which these have exercised over his conduct. From a manuscript which purports to be an official account of the journey of his Highness to Soudan, of the views in which it originated, and of the policy which was adopted with regard to the natives, I extract the following particulars :

“ In the autumn of 1838, the Pasha's attention was turned to his savage territory of Soudan, and he resolved to take measures for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to introduce a reformation in the customs, commerce, and agriculture of the inhabitants ; for this purpose he repaired thither in person, accompanied by his usual attendants, and several scientific persons, collected not only from his own country, but from the continent of Europe. He embarked in a steamboat, October 15, 1838. In passing the cataracts, he had to endure some hardships, and was exposed to considerable danger. After passing the first cataract, he had to remain during the night without provision or attendance ; in the attempt to pass the second, the boat in which he was seated was dashed violently on the rock, and it was with difficulty that he effected his escape, while the vessel was carried away by the current. On the 11th of November the cataract of Annek was reached ; it appears from the narrative, that this was the first attempt that was ever made to pass it ; from Dongola, he went across the desert to Kartoum, the capital of Sennaar, on the confluence of the Blue and White Nile ; he proceeded along the Blue Nile, and there was joined by some pupils of the schools of language and mineralogy. At Fazoylo, hearing of depredations committed, according to custom, by a tribe of Mountaineers on their more feeble neighbors, he despatched a force against them, under the command of a superior officer, who returned with five hundred and forty prisoners. His Highness had them brought before him, and spoke to them at great length on the odiousness and barbarity of stealing and selling their fellow creatures ; then, wishing to join example to precept, he permitted them to depart, after having distributed to every one ten days provisions, and given dresses to five of the chiefs. Learning that some prisoners had been taken at Kordofan, he ordered them to be dismissed, with permission to return home or to establish themselves as cultivators on the banks of the White Nile, issuing at the same time a manifesto, declaring that slaveholding was strictly forbidden ; and that if any quarrels should arise between neighboring tribes, their differences were to be brought before the Governor-general, who was commissioned to decide them.

“ At length he arrived at the mouth of the Fazangoro, where, after inspecting the gold mines, he laid the foundation of a town, which is to be called by his own name, MOHAMMED ALI, and to contain houses for 1,500 families

The chiefs of the country showed their readiness to co-operate with him, by offering a much larger force for the working of the mines ; this however he declined. We are expressly told, that he pays his workmen wages, and provides them with dresses adapted to the climate : also, that he granted land to Arab agriculturists for the formation of model farms, supplied them with the necessary implements and animals, and declared them to be exempt from taxes for five years. The land of Sennaar is extremely fertile ; it readily returns sixty for one. The dourah grows quickly, and produces very rich ears ; animals and wood abound ; cotton succeeds wonderfully, almost without cost, and it produces more wool than that of Egypt, which is cultivated at a great expense. Hitherto, however, cultivation has been entirely neglected. The Pasha collected around him a great number of the Sheikhs, made them presents, and addressed them in a speech, remarkable not only for its good sense, but for the quarter from whence it was delivered : 'The people of other parts of the world were formerly savages ; they have had instructors, and by labor and perseverance, they have civilized themselves ; you have heads and hands like them ; do as they have done, and you will also raise yourselves to the rank of men ; you will acquire great riches, and taste enjoyments of which you can at present, from your profound ignorance, form no conception.

"Nothing is wanting for this purpose ; you have a great quantity of land, cattle, and wood ; your population is numerous, the men strong, and the women fruitful. Up to the present time you have had no guide ; you have one now—it is I !—I will lead you to civilization and happiness. The world is divided into five great parts ; that which you occupy is called Africa ; in every country except this, the value of labor is understood, and a taste for good and useful things prevails. Men devote themselves with ardor to commerce, which produces wealth, pleasure and glory—words which you cannot even comprehend. Egypt itself is not an extensive country, yet thanks to labor and the industry of its inhabitants, it is rich, and will become more so ; distant provinces are acquainted with it ; and the territory of Sennaar, which is twenty times larger than Egypt, produces almost nothing, because its inhabitants remain as idle as if they were without life. Understand well that labor produces all things ; and that without labor nothing can be had.'

"His Highness then explained to them, in detail, the advances of agriculture and commerce. His auditors, astonished at what they heard, begged him earnestly to take them into Egypt, that they might be instructed in those arts. 'It would be better,' replied his Highness, 'that you should send your children there ; they will learn more easily, because they are younger, and will remain longer useful to their countries when they return to them. I will place them in my colleges ; they will learn there all that is useful and ornamental. Be not uneasy about their welfare, they shall be my adopted children ; and when they are sufficiently instructed in the sciences, I will send them back to be happiness to you, and to those countries, and a glory to you.'

"The Sheikhs very readily accepted the offer ; every one wished to send his children into Egypt ; the most powerful among them, named ABD-EL-KA-DIN, having no son, asked the favor for his nephew. His Highness then urgently recommended AHMED PASHA, to labor for the welfare and civilization of these people ; and for the purpose of encouragement, announced that he should himself return next year, in order to judge the progress that might be made, and incite them to fresh exertions.

"The Viceroy departed the next morning, and returned to Fazoylo on the 1st of February, when he renewed his exhortations to the Sheikhs of that district ; and proceeded to Kartoum, where he was delighted to find the

good effects of his late visit, in some land being already in full cultivation. From thence he visited, in like manner, the White Nile, and, on returning to Kartoum, he set on foot the building of a Christian church. Before leaving the place, he proclaimed the freedom of trade in indigo, which the provinces of Dongola and Berber produce in considerable quantities, and ordered the Governor to supply implements, and every thing necessary, for the development of its cultivation. After which he embarked with his suite, leaving Mr. LAMBERT with the charge of making two reports,—the one, upon a projected railroad, in that part of the desert which separates Aber Mohammed from Kurusku; the other, on the formation of a canal between the White River and Kordofan, destined to furnish water for the irrigation of the land, and to facilitate the carriage of the iron ore of the mines.

"The cataracts were repassed on his return; and on the 14th of March, the cannon of the Citadel of Cairo announced to Egypt the arrival of the Viceroy, after an absence of five months and four days."

Having freely in another place, commented upon the conduct of the Pasha in permitting the continuance of the gazzua, and in allowing his officers to reimburse themselves, for any arrears of their pay, with the human booty, which they might seize, we are bound to do justice to the course which he has now pursued, and to acknowledge that the zeal and energy, which he has displayed in acting upon his new opinions, furnish an example which any civilized and Christian nation may do itself honor by following. It must be confessed, that there were great impediments in his way; it was not likely that he, a follower of Mohammed, whose religion justifies the enslavement of the infidel, should have shared our abhorrence of all that pertains to the trade in man; he must have had to surmount many strong and deep seated prejudices in his own bosom, and must have exposed himself to public reproach, if not danger, before he resolved to set his face against a system so long established, and so lucrative. It was an act of great vigor in a Prince seventy years of age, threatened by a formidable enemy, and holding his authority in some considerable measure by his own personal presence and influence, to undertake a journey of more than five months duration, through a country so rarely visited, exposing himself to considerable perils and fatigue, and the expense of conveying with him a large body of well qualified assistants. It is greatly to the credit of his understanding to have seen so distinctly that a greater amount of wealth may be drawn from the cultivation of the soil, than from the chase and capture of its inhabitants. The language which he uses to the native chiefs, proves that he will comprehend the principles by which a degree of civilization may be spread among savage tribes, and valuable products reared from their rich and untilled lands. But the point which deserves most notice is, that from the moment he was convinced, he acted at once and boldly. In a very short period, he has executed a voyage of discovery; he has selected an excellent position for a town, and commenced building it. He has entered upon a system of hiring labor and paying wages, (in itself I am afraid an innovation;) he has labored to convince the native chiefs that it is better to sell their productions than their subjects; he has made some provision for the education of their children; he has relinquished taxes, and established free trade in articles which have hitherto been subject to a monopoly; he has given orders for the formation of a canal and a railroad; and he is employed in opening through the cataracts a way sufficiently wide for the passage of boats of large dimensions. Moreover, and it confirms one of my most important anticipations, he has found better cotton in Soudan than that which is grown by himself in Egypt. In short, if I may judge by his actions, as represented in the narrative which is put forth under his authority, there is no more thorough-going advocate of the policy which I am laboring

to recommend to the British nation, than the personage whom, but a few months ago, I had to point out to public indignation as the patron of the horrible gazzua. It must, however, be borne in memory, that we have only seen the beginning of a new system. The character of the Pasha will be judged, not by what he has hitherto attempted, but by the fidelity with which he shall adhere to the principles he has professed, and by the sagacity with which he shall carry into execution the wise and benevolent design which seems to reflect so much credit upon him.

NEARLY every communication from our agents informs us of a growing interest in the cause of Colonization. The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. M'KENNEY, furnishes one among many evidences of the favor with which this cause is regarded at the South :

PORTSMOUTH, VA., JULY 7, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR,—The enclosed statement exhibits the result of my labors for the Society up to 2d inst., so far as the collection of money is concerned. I would that the amount herewith forwarded in a bank check on Richmond, payable to your order, were a hundred fold greater. Under more favorable circumstances I hazard nothing in saying, the result would have been far more encouraging.

I have travelled in a sort of circle, not from choice, but from necessity. Not knowing the counties, or the people to any extent, I was obliged to give myself measurably to the guidance of our itinerant preachers, who have in every instance given me a cordial, warm hearted reception, and a zealous co-operation. This course enabled me to give the congregations of the counties I have visited, "line upon line, and precept upon precept," and has resulted in forcing upon their minds a deep conviction, not only of the general importance of the Colonization scheme, but of the obligations resting upon them to give it their personal support.

The number of miles I have travelled in the last forty days, and that too in the old fashioned way, through swamps, over precipices and dreary places, cannot be less than eight hundred; in the course of which I have preached and lectured as many as twenty-five or six times, beside frequent and long conversations in families, and with individuals.

I rode nearly seventy miles to visit an individual who I had heard was anxious to provide for the future welfare of her people. I was fully paid, though not in money, for my visit. Not having sold her crop, she had but little money; of that little, after listening for fully an hour to my expositions of the Colonization scheme and account of the state of the colonies, she gave me a ten dollar bill, and then remarked, "I am extremely obliged to you for this visit. My mind has been in great perplexity on account of my people. I have raised them with great care and tenderness. I am now old and am looking for the period of my departure to another world. I wait and am ready. I rejoice in knowing that my people can be sent to a good country." She then assured me that they should go to Liberia, adding, "I will pay their way and provide them with a good outfit." They will not be ready to go for some time to come. This lady is a living example of the power of religion. The gentleman, who gave me a donation of \$50.50, and the subscription for the Repository named in my last letter, owns nearly one hundred slaves. His treatment of them is that of a kind, affectionate guardian. His faithful care of their morals, and the means of religious instruction with which he has surrounded them, fully prove that he has drunk deeply from the well of salvation, and is ardently solicitous that his whole

household should partake of the same like precious joys. Never in the whole course of my life has it been my good fortune to see a more beautiful exemplification of the Apostolic injunction to masters,—“and ye masters render unto *them* (your slaves) those things which are equal.” This truly devout christian man, high in the confidence of all who are favored with his acquaintance, is thorough-going in his attachment to the cause of Colonization, and will hereafter, when his judicious plans are all matured, prove how much he loves the whole system. His name, for the present, I withhold, for reasons applying to him, which all christians know how to appreciate.—“When thou doest thine alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth;” and again, “Do not sound a trumpet before thee.”

The same motives, added to others of a truly wise and noble character, have induced the gentleman who contributed \$— to Colonization, to request me to let it pass in silence. It is however but right and proper that I should say of him, that he is impelled by considerations of the most exalted character, essentially beneficial in their application to his slaves (and they are very numerous) and to the future well being of the Colony. I will add that in my second interview with him, at the time he gave me the donation named above, he most freely confided to me his motives, his plans and purposes, and I feel free to say they are all such as do equal credit to his head and to his heart. The time may not be distant when his people will begin to pull up stakes preparatory to embarking for the Colony. They will go as they may be prepared, well furnished, and without expense to the Society.

WE had intended to give the following an earlier place in our publication, but it was allowed to pass out of our hands without a copy, and was not until recently recovered. It is an extract of a letter written to the Rev. R. R. GURLEY by an intelligent and pious colonist, who has resided several years in Liberia, and who has thus been enabled to judge from experience and personal observation of the advantages which that country affords to the colored man :

WEST AFRICA, WHITE PLAINS, APRIL 12th, 1840.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I received your very kind letter, and was truly glad to hear from you ; and I now embrace this opportunity of answering it. In reference to my own affairs, since I have been in Africa, up to the first of December last, I can truly say, I have enjoyed almost uninterrupted pleasure ; but O, since that time, I have had sorrow. My eldest son was sent by the Governor to a hostile native prince with the terms of peace, and this fellow would have nothing to do with the ambassadors, but drove them from his town, and they were followed by a merciless mob, and my son, with Mr. PEAL, a very worthy man, was slain, on the second day of December last. I would give you a detail of the whole affair, but it will be seen in the Luminary. This has caused much grief, but I hope the good Lord will give us grace. Pray for us.

Here at White Plains we are doing well ; we have been greatly blessed in our labors here ; our native boys and girls make rapid improvement ; they read and write. Many of them promise great usefulness and future blessing to their own generation, for many of them have already embraced the religion of Jesus Christ. We have a considerable farm under cultivation, and we intend to connect a sugar plantation and a saw mill to this institution. Our work shops are doing well ; we are making wheels, bedsteads, tables, and other articles, such as are useful in the Colony. The native boys

are remarkably ingenious ; indeed, sir, there is a glorious reformation going on in this vicinity, and as we believe the pressing wars are very near at an end, we look forward to a more glorious day. But I must say that a great deal depends upon the advancement of the Colony ; for we plainly see, as she grows and strengthens, in the same proportion doth the heathen superstitions yield to her influence, and thus the way is open for the Gospel. This we have sufficiently proved. Our first object was to extend our labors as far as possible into the interior, even beyond the general influence of the Colony, but we soon found that our labor was lost ; then we changed our labors to the natives under the influence of the Colony, and we find that every thing goes on well. My opinion is, that the only thing now wanting is, men and means, and the barren land will soon become a fruitful field. Time will not permit me to give you all my views on this subject. My opinion of the country has not been changed by my misfortunes ; I still believe that there is no place under the sun that promises so many advantages to a colored man as Africa ; and it must be acknowledged that Africa is the only home for the colored man. I will not say much about the fertility of the country ; this has been declared to you by a hundred pens as a fertile soil. I will only say that an industrious man may make a good living in this country. The Colony, at the present, is improving, and the people in general appear to be contented and happy. There are but very few of our citizens that are not members of some Christian church. We may say our community is a religious community. The Lord has been with us throughout the Colony, and greatly blessed our labors ; the work is going on both in the Colony and among the natives, and we have great encouragement to continue our labors ; and thus we see that the heathen will be soon given to Christ for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. O, pray for this. When I have been at some of our interior stations, and heard the natives speak of the goodness of God, and unite in singing his praise, I have often wished you, with many other warm hearted friends of Africa, could have been with me an hour or two, to behold the glory of God displayed among the Gentiles. I have often been carried away at the reflection that God had made me the honored instrument in his hands to preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ. O, dear sir, I greatly desire to see you again in the flesh, and I was determined to come over to the States this year, but finding our work greatly enlarging, and the claims upon us increasing, I was then not to mention it ; for the word was, let every man be at his post, for we have not a man to spare from the field, for the harvest truly is great and the laborers are few. But I expect to come at some future period, if the Lord will.

This letter was copied by JAMES R. WILSON, my son, not yet ten years old.

B. R. WILSON.

Extracts from the communications in reply to the letters of inquiries sent by the Ladies of Cincinnati to the Missionaries in Liberia.

To the Secretary of the Ladies Colonization Society of Cincinnati :

COAST OF AFRICA, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

DEAR MADAM,—Expecting the departure of this ship (the Saluda,) for the United States, I send a few letters, although circumstances have not favored as minute personal examination of all the settlements as I desired previous to any communications.

The object of the Association, whose organ you are, is so important, and

its influence will be so extensively felt, that I esteem it a first duty to make such a reply as my present knowledge will enable me, reserving the privilege of communicating any change of sentiments, or any new facts which further observation may obtain.

FIRST QUESTION. Is the influence of the colonies beneficial to the native tribes in whose vicinity they are placed?

ANSWER. Many natives reside in the limits of our colonies, both in their own villages and also in the families of the colonists. There can be no doubt that many benefits are secured to them. In the case of those who lived in their own villages, and who are allowed to follow their own customs, the following benefits arise. They are protected from the wars waged in adjoining tribes. Before the purchase of their land by the Colonization Society, the more powerful tribes overran this region, ruined their villages and killed or enslaved the inhabitants. If peace and safety are benefits, these at least result from our colonies. Again, the supply of their wants, being no longer attainable from slavers, the natives are shut up to agricultural pursuits, and they find a market in the colonies. This is a double benefit; it overcomes their natural indolence, compels to industry, awakens dormant powers, and at the same time prepares them to adopt the improvements and introduce them to a knowledge of a more advanced state of society. These benefits have been so well understood by the natives, that many in former years have petitioned to be included in the colonies, and in a late war the remnant of a whole tribe fled to the colony and were sheltered. The horrors of this war, as detailed by those thus protected, were dreadful, and it probably would have continued and extended all over Bassa but for the presence of our colony. In this humanity rejoices and our colony is a blessing.

Again, many native youth, who reside in the families of colonists, learn our language, witness a new state of morals, learn a new religion, and gradually feel the benefits of these things; and when they return home, their influence is felt in increased friendship and respect for our institutions; while others, excited by their superiority in knowledge, are led to seek the same advantages. Thus the manners and feelings of a Christian community are gradually introduced, and in a way that excites no opposition. But more than this, cases are not wanting where youths from heathen villages have been brought into the kingdom of Christ. Who can estimate the benefits of a single instance of this kind?

QUESTION SECOND. Is the trade between the natives and the colonists injurious to the former?

The reply to this, is decidedly in the negative. It shows that the slave traders are extensively banished as traders, and that the trade of the colonists includes much more good than evil to the natives.

QUESTION THIRD. Is there danger of a combination of the tribes around the colonies in warlike attempts that may prove dangerous?

The reply to this, shows that it is very improbable, and almost impossible.

QUESTION FOURTH. What are the reasons for supposing that these colonies in Africa will not prove as disastrous to the natives as were English colonies to the Indians of this land?

ANSWER. The native of America was the wild hunter of the forest—the native of Africa is a cultivator of the soil. The former proudly held himself aloof from civilization, as involving labor and degradation, and considered himself superior to the colonist; the latter acknowledges his superiority, and only needs to be convinced of its practicability to be induced to imitate his customs.

There was, also, in the case of the Indians, a cause existing, most powerful in its operation, to prevent a union of the interests of the native and the colonist. I mean the difference of race, feature and complexion. This is the chief cause of the red man's destruction.

In our colonies it is different. The African returns to the land of his ancestors with scarce any mark of physical difference, and finds nothing to hinder a perfect social and domestic union, but ignorance and idolatry, which education and religion can remove, and then a perfect union will naturally follow.

QUESTION FIFTH. Are these colonies beneficial in forwarding Christian Missions?

ANSWER. They are. Evidence of this is drawn, first, from the past history of Missions at Gambia, Bullam, Isle de Los, Canosee, &c., all of which were commenced by Missionary Societies in Great Britain, and finally broken up by the influence of slave traders, while the missionaries were recalled and located in the colony of Sierra Leone, where they have proved eminently successful, as I have seen within a few days, while visiting their schools, containing hundreds of native youth. As soon as the British assumed the control of the Gambia country, missions were resumed there, and are now rejoicing in revivings from on High. For a full illustration of this point, reference may be made to the history of Western African Missions by the London Tract Society.

Again, the universal selection of colonies, as points of Missionary operation, so far as the various societies in the United States are concerned, is in favor of their useful influences on missions. Why else have missions to heathen tribes in Africa begun in our colonies? There are thousands of miles without colonies, and had there been nothing to aid and facilitate their operations in the colonies, is it not strange that the other parts of the coast were not selected? The benefits of our colonies to missions are easily discovered. They afford easy communication between the missionary and the Board that employs him—they furnish materials and mechanics for their houses—supplies of food and medicine, and medical advice, and well instructed nurses in sickness. The colonies also aid, by increasing the peace and security of a residence, and by their superiority in knowledge and comforts; they create a desire for the temporal advantages that missionary labors afford, so that missionaries are thankfully received, instead of being looked on with suspicion. But there is one other very important advantage to be pointed out in connexion with missions. The colonists, by becoming teachers, catechists and missionaries, actually furnish a moiety of the laborers in this destitute region. This is very apparent in the Baptist and Methodist Missions, and as the colonial school increases, this favorable influence will increase.

QUESTION SIXTH. Is there any particular object which may be taken under the distinct patronage of the ladies?

The reply to this, gives the same advice as is contained in the letter of Governor BUCHANAN.

QUESTION SEVENTH. Do the colonies have any influence in putting an end to the Slave Trade?

In reply to this, I will refer to Governor BUCHANAN, and request him to put you in possession of the many facts which sustain an affirmative answer.

There are some facts, however, apparent on a slight observation. When the *Saluda* arrived at Monrovia, in September last, some natives came on board, and the following conversation passed between them and some of the ship's company:

"Is the Governor alive and well?"

"Yes he live—he well."

"Plenty of slave traders at Monrovia now?"

"No; slave traders no live here this time—no slave ships from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas—he all be go."

"But we were told they were all around, even in the colony."

"No, no; he no live here this time. Governor BUCHANAN carry war to Little Bassa—take all slave men."

This account was all true. The activity of the British cruisers also, has been very great. More than eighty slavers have been taken and condemned at Sierra Leone. I have just returned from there, where I passed eight very pleasant days in visiting the schools, missionary institute, and the missionaries, admiring the change working in many thousands of these re-captured slaves. While I was there, no less than thirteen slave ships had been brought in, two of which were from our country, hoisting the stars and stripes. In one of them was 420 miserable wretches, as crowded, naked and filthy as one can suppose human beings can possibly exist for any length of time.

But our country is too poor, or too indifferent to her honor, to keep cruisers on this coast; and as the British are not allowed to search ships that bear American colors, our flag is employed by all traders of other nations to protect them in this shameful traffic. Governor BUCHANAN, as he now conducts our colonies, is like to exert great influence in taking American slavers and sending them to the United States, and by proclamation he has forbidden any slaver to enter any ports of the colonies. A law has been passed condemning and confiscating any vessel found on the coasts of the colonies, fitted up for the Slave Trade. If we could have means, we could establish one more new colony on the only point between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, where a slave trading establishment is located, and then not a slave would be taken off the coast in that whole line of extent.

It is to be hoped our American Government will not look with indifference on the insults offered to her flag, but will soon and constantly station cruisers on this coast. In such a case, no one will doubt the great utility of these colonies in facilitating their operations. It is well known by all on the coast, that the chief dislike and opposition of native kings to the colony, has always arisen from their interrupting the Slave Trade.

It is certain that just at this time the Slave Trade is a dull business. The British cruisers have either swept this part of the coast of slave vessels, or so effectually blockaded the factories, that they find no opportunity to ship their cargoes. We have been told that the slavers at both Gallenas and New Sesters, refuse to purchase any more slaves, assigning as a reason, the impossibility of shipping them with safety. Those they have in their baracoons are, from disease or want of provisions, dying at a fearful rate. If the British cruisers, against all the disadvantages and impediments which the use of the American flag, by the slaver, have effected this—as these impediments will be removed by the presence of American cruisers, we may consider the gun that announces their arrival, the knell to slavery on this part of the coast. A few slaves may perhaps be purchased and conveyed along shore in canoes, or marched by land to some distant place of embarkation, but the trade can never again be carried on to an extent to disturb the operations of honorable and lawful enterprise. Then in our borders we may enjoy peace, and plentifulness within our gates. We think the present a favorable time for the colonial authorities to renew our commercial relations with the native authorities of Cape Mount, and perhaps to secure a permanent right of jurisdiction to the soil.—*Liberia Herald, February 21.*

From the Spirit of Missions.

WESTERN AFRICA—ASHANTEE.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. XIV.]

“Human Sacrifices.—Last night a sister of CORINTCHIE died, after a long sickness. When an Ashantee of any distinction dies, several of the deceased's slaves are sacrificed. Accordingly, as I walked out early in the morning, I saw the mangled corpse of a poor female slave, who had been beheaded during the night, lying in the public street. That only one person was sacrificed, I believe, resulted entirely from my presence in the town. O thou God of missions, who willest not that any should perish, but that all should come to the knowledge of the truth, have mercy on these benighted people! May thine everlasting Gospel speedily spread itself through the length and breadth of the land, and chase the demon from these his dark abodes of cruelty!

“I paid CORINTCHIE a visit, and reasoned with him closely on the painful consequences of human sacrifices and customs for the dead. He readily acknowledged the evil; and expressed himself as ready to abolish it, if he were at full liberty to do so; but he feared the king. The only reason he could give for making customs, over and above human sacrifices, for the dead, was, that they felt very unhappy when they lost their relatives and friends, and were then very glad to have recourse to drunkenness, or any thing which would drive gloomy thoughts from their minds for a season. As he thus gave me a good opportunity of directing him to the only sure refuge for a troubled mind—the consolations of true religion,—I told him God alone was able to sustain the human mind under afflictions and bereavements. He seemed affected with what I said to him.

“March 2.—Today another human victim was sacrificed, on account of the death of a person of rank in the town. On my conversing with some of the natives concerning the horrible nature of human sacrifices, they said they themselves did not like them, and wished they could be done away. While the poor creature was lying in the public street, many of the people were looking on with the greatest indifference; indeed, they seem to be so familiar with these awful and bloody scenes, that they think no more of them, yea, they do not think so much of them, as they would of seeing a dead sheep, dog, or monkey.

“Proceedings at Fomunnah, Sunday 17th.—At half past nine, A. M. I conducted divine service at my lodgings; after which I felt the air so cold, (occasioned by a strong Harmattan,) that I was obliged to put on a warm cloth dress. In the afternoon I again conducted divine service, and preached from Matthew xix. 17: “If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments.” CORANTCHIE, and several of his captains were present, and appeared much excited during the sermon; but more especially during that part in which I explained to them the commandments contained in the Decalogue. They often stopped me in my discourse, to ask questions; among which was the following: “Is the offering of human sacrifice murder?” I answered, “It is even so; and you will henceforth be left without excuse, if you still persist in that horrid practice.”

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENN. COL. SOCIETY.

Mr. Pinney has received the following sums, viz.—Wrightsville, S. Scholey, R. W. Smith, G. W. Hinkle, M. Steibig, John Harris, A. Harris, Mr. Duth-ey and Jas. Kerr, each \$1, J. Livergood \$2, Mr. Kerr 50 cts., Pub. Col. \$3 18		\$13 68
York, A. J. Glassbenne, Miss E. Mason, Miss Montgomery, Dr. Rowenne, Rev. M. Caries, J. Emmet, T. C. Hambals, Rev. Mr. Boyer, Miss Bradford and a Friend, Rev. Mr. Paisal and Mr. Riley each \$1, Mr. McCallester \$3		15 00
Abbottstown, J. Carle \$1, F. Wade, Mr. Kaller and G. Geondy, each 50 cents		2 50
Gettysburg, George Swope, D. Palley, G. Smyser, J. B. McPherson, William McClelland and D. M. Smyser, each \$5, C. Barker, G. Amond, J. Hancock and Rev. S. Gutelius, each \$3, S. Fahnestock, H. Kell, T. F. McFarlane, D. Gilbert, M. McClean, R. G. Harper and J. H. McClelland, each \$2, Geo. Shryork, H. L. Baugher, George McClelland, J. B. Danner, John M. Stevenson, C. L. S. Torney, H. Scott, a Friend, T. J. Cooper, A. B. Hurtze, Wm. Gillespie, G. E. Buchler, A. S. C. Stevenson, A. Maginly, James Major, W. W. Bell, J. Lefevre, J. Heck, M. Kerchauff, S. H. Buchler, H. Far-ry, D. Baldwin, S. Withron, John Jenkins, Wm. Boyer, D. Heagy, C. Wea-ver, D. H. Swope and George Heck, each \$1, M. Jacobs \$2 50, Public Collection \$6		93 50
Chambersburg, Mrs. S. Sloan and Rev. J. Kinehart, each \$5, Dr. T. F. Rey-nolds \$2, R. Harley, J. E. Brady, T. Miller, J. Wright, J. G. Wolff, M. Crawford, Mr. Zeibert, S. R. Fisher, Rev. J. Helfenstein, M. Mead, L. Denig, G. A. Shryock, M. A. Allen, Wm. Zeibert, Wm. Mills, Mr. Culbert-son, D. Oaks, H. Heckerman, each \$1, J. Senserry and F. Gallen, each 50 cents		31 00
Green Castle, Rev. P. Sahn and J. J. Miller, each 2, J. Rebaugh, a Lady, T. Wilson, M. Davidson, J. Watson, J. McDowell, G. W. Zeigler, Mrs. Mc-Lane and Mrs. Smith, each \$1, Mr. Ruthrauff, a Friend, P. Rowe and C. Herr, each 50 cents		15 00
Mercersburg, E. T. Lane, Robt. Dick, J. O. Carson and M. Morris, each \$5, Rev. Mr. Creigh, \$3, Wm. Dick and D. Shaffer, each \$2, Mr. Metcalf, J. Grubb, J. Dorrence, Dr. Little, J. A. Williamson, E. C. Chambers, Mr. King, F. W. Conrad and Rev. Wm. A. Good, each \$1, Five Friends, 50 cts. each		38 50
McConnelstown, Col. Agman, \$3, T. Logan, S. E. Duffie and M. C. David-son, each \$2, Col. Fletcher, J. C. Fletcher, Rev. N. G. White, each \$1, D. Agman, Judge Dickey, J. B. Hoke, T. Greathead, D. Agnean, jr. (\$1 25), and Mr. Mc Murran, each \$1, Miss Taggart, Miss Bohn, Miss Cooper, Mr. Windle, D. H. Huchard, J. Wise, J. Miller, each 50 cents, Dr. Denig, S. D. Scott, Mr. Denig and a Friend, 25 cts. each, collection \$1 80		24 55
Bedford, Job Man \$10, Wm. Reynolds, J. A. Cline and D. Washabaugh, each \$5, G. Espy \$3, S. Taylor, J. Reamer, D. Shuck and J. G. Martin, each \$2, Rev. E. Bradburry, Maj. Talliaferro and Mrs. Burd, each \$2 50, R. Widney, Mrs. E. Underhill, Wm. C. Logan, G. R. Hossinger, each \$1, J. Kean, J. Bownna, G. T. G. Keyser, Wm. T. Dougherty, Wm. T. Hofinspar and Wm. Smith, each 50 cents, Mrs. Kean and a Friend, each 25 cents		51 00
Stoystown, Mrs. E. Stotter \$5, S. Keminel \$3, J. Kite \$2, V. Schaff \$2 50, George Chorpeneing \$1 25, G. A. Clark, H. Little, Mrs. Stotter, each \$1, Mrs. Waugh \$1 25, J. Schreider, G. Graham, S. Keller, A. S. N. Young, J. Couster and C. Hicke, each 50 cents, Mrs. Marshall, G. Ackerman and H. Fisher, each 25 cents		21 75
Lancaster, Public collection \$16 95, Dr. More \$1, Mr. Roberts, \$5, Rev. Mr. Bronson \$5, Mr. Meheffy \$2, A. Bergart \$1, Mr. Long \$3, Mr. Findley, A. Young, a Friend, Dr. Miller and son, each 50 cents, Misses Yates \$9, Dr. Miller \$2, Dr. Humes, Tr. \$5, Judge Champless \$1, Mrs. Mary Dickson \$2, A. R. Reed \$4, Mr. Longnecker \$3, Dr. Miller \$2, Dr. Humes, dona-tion \$1, Hon. O. Collins \$5, the Misses Bryan's \$2 50, a Friend 50 cents, Dr. J. L. Allee \$3		76 45
Received at Philadelphia, June 25, Topliff Johnson \$10, Mr. Clarkson \$5, J. W. Paul \$30, June 29, J. F. Leamiry \$50, C. S. Bayard \$5, June 30, S. H. Perkins \$5, July 2, C. H. Alden \$5, July 3, Dr. Neill \$1, June 24, Mr. A. Hill \$8, Miss Esther Gaw \$2 00		121 00
Columbia, From several members of the Columbia Col. Soc. \$30, Mrs. Beth-el \$5, a Friend \$1, B. Garret \$1, H. Bennelman, S. Schench, W. Cotrell, D. McKorkle, each \$1		41 00
Collections by Mr. Moore—April 20, Robert Moore, Pigeon Creek Col. Soc., Bulema \$4 75, May 5, Wm. Patterson, Ten Mile, 3d instalment \$5, Miss McGiffen, Washington \$2 50, David Quale, Esq. \$5; July 1, A. Watring, Treasurer, Buffalo \$35; July 2, Jas. Donaghey \$5		

Collections Fifth of July—In the M. E. church, Columbia \$11 63, Presbyterian church \$11 50; Rev. Mr. McLean's church, Gettysburg \$12 25; Rev. Mr. Denny's ch., Presb., Chambersburg \$16 77, Rev J. Klinehart's ch. \$4 75, Rev. Mr. Hardenburg's ch., Dutch Reformed \$13 73; Princeton Theological Seminary \$43 50; Rev. Jos. Barr's ch., Williamstown \$10, Rev. W. Latta's church, Great Valley \$15 68; Rev. J. Dorrance's church, Wilkesbarre \$23; Presb. church, Carlisle \$12 30; Rev. J. G. Lowrey's church, Bellefonte \$25; Pine Creek congregation \$10; A. R. Nelson's church, Upper Strasburg, Franklin county \$11; W. Jeffery's church, Bethany \$20; 10th Presb. ch., Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Boardman \$69 09; Dr. Cuyler, 2d Presb. ch. \$40 07; Rev. Isaac Van Artsdalen, Newton church, Bucks county \$8 25; Rev. Dr. Bethune's church, Philadelphia \$43; Alexandria and Hartsburg congregation, per Mr. Stilt \$8 68; Rev. J. Foster, Towanda church, Towanda, per Mr. Martien \$10; Rev. Mr. Jones, 6th Presb. ch., per J. N. Dickson \$44; Rev. S. Harvey, Great Island \$8; Rev. J. Latta, Upper Octorara \$10 - 482 20

Publications.

June 24, 1 copy of Miss Beecher, 25 cents; June 29, Condition of African Race, 50 cents, Concise History, 25 cents, Miss Beecher, 25 cents - 1 25
 Colonization Herald—John McCrea, 1½ yrs., \$3; H. Mandeville, Natchez, \$8 11 00
 African Repository—John McCrea, for 1840, \$2; June 27, for two numbers of African Repository, 12 cents; Dr. Blanding's subscription for 1840, \$2; Wm. Davidson, 1840, \$2; Robert B. Davidson, 1840, \$2; Miss Yates, Lancaster, 1840, \$2 - 10 12
 Liberia Herald—Miss M. Bryan - 1 50
 \$1,108 25

Payments received for African Repository, through B. Brand, of Richmond, Va.—From Charles B. Williams \$1.50, Miss Lucy Payne \$1.50, Rev. T. Atkinson \$1.50, Miss Landinia J. Randolph \$2.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from July 25, to August 25, 1840.

Kentucky.—Louisville Colonization Society, S. Casseday, Treas. - \$68 50
 Do. Ladies Col. Soc. Miss M. A. McNutt, Treas. 156 50
 Do. 2d Pres. Ch., to constitute Rev. E. P. Humphrey Life-member A. C. S. - 53 50
 Lexington—1st Presb. Ch., by Gen. Mc. Calla - 8 00 \$286 50
 Ohio.—Warren, Mrs. Nancy Perkins \$10; Greene, Mrs. Martha Wilson \$10; Canfield, Hon. E. Whittlesey \$10 - 30 00
 Newark, Presb. Ch., Rev. W. Wylie - 10 00
 Xenia, by James Gowdy, Treasurer Greene county Col. Soc.—Female Col. Soc. of Xenia and vicinity \$39 40; Greene county Col. Soc. \$27 88; Rev. A. A. Herron's congregation \$5 12; Rev. Mr. Russell's do. \$8; Rev. J. R. Bonner's do. \$4; Rev. H. McMillan's do. \$15 60 - 100 00
 East Greenville, Sugar Creek and Pigeon Run Presbyterian churches, Rev. A. Hanna - 10 00 150 00
 Illinois.—Little Prairie, Walnut Hill church, Rev. John McMaster 5 00
 Virginia State Society, B. Brand, Treasurer, drafts on him \$338—less for Repository \$5 - 333 00
 Collections by J. S. Collins, Agent - 74 75
 Warrenton, Episcopal church, Rev. George Lemmon - 15 00
 Fredericksburg, Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. McGuire - 20 25
 Essex Co., Vawter's church, Rev. J. P. McGuire - 46 47
 Richmond, Trinity church, Methodist Epis., \$55 25; Shockoe Hill, Meth. E. ch. \$24 92; L. Taylor \$2 50; J. Thompson \$1 83 67
 Campbell county Academy church - 13 40
 Bedford county Colonization Society - 50 00
 Lynchburg, Richard G. Morris - 10 00
 Millwood, Episcopal church, Rev. W. G. H. Jones - 116 41
 Collections by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Agent—\$50 of which, a donation from Col. C. Carrington; also, for Life-memberships,

\$30 by Ladies of College church, Farmville, for Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton; \$30 by Mrs. P. LeGrand, of Charlotte Co., for her pastor, Rev. Andrew Hart	\$312 95	
Collections by Rev. W. McKenney	77 00	\$1,152 90
District of Col.—Alexandria, 2d Presb. church, Rev. J. N. Danforth		20 00
Pennsylvania State Col. Society—Uniontown, Cumberland Presb. church \$5; A. Baird annual subscription, \$5	10 00	
Mercer, Mercer county, Presb. church, Rev. S. Tait	20 00	30 00
New Jersey.—New Brunswick, Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., 1st payment on sub. \$100, \$10; S. W. Dexter, Esq., \$5	15 00	
Princeton, J. Carnahan, D. D., A. Alexander, D. D., Rev. J. A. Alexander, and Capt. R. F. Stockton, each \$10, being 1st payment on their subscriptions of \$100	40 00	
Belvidere, Wm. P. Robeson, Esq. and George R. King, Esq., each \$10, for 1st payment on their subs. of \$100; Benevolent Association of Presb. church, \$65; Miss Eliza Brown, \$1	86 00	
Camden, A. Browning's subscription to W. Halsey	20 00	
Burlington, Rev. C. Van Rensselear, \$100; his 9th instalment on sub. of \$1000, Mrs. Bradford, \$10	110 00	
Mount Holly, Collections	26 00	
Salem, Calvin Belden \$5; John Tyler \$5, 1st payment on annual subscription	10 00	
Bridgeton, L. O. Elmer, \$10; W. Elmer, M. D., \$10; 1st payment on their subscriptions of \$100	20 00	
[The above received through Mr. T. J. Shepherd.]		
Ringo, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick	13 00	
Trenton, D. Fenton, 1st payment on sub. of \$50	5 00	
Fairfield, Presb. church, Rev. Ethan Osborne	15 00	360 00
New York State Society—Ulysses, 1st Presb. church, Rev. Hutchins Taylor, \$45; Mr. B. Lanning, \$5		50 00
Massachusetts, Worcester, through Rev. C. Foote, agent, Hon. D. Waldo, \$100; E. & S. Waldo, \$100; Mrs. E. Salisbury, \$50; S. Salisbury, \$20; J. G. Kendall, \$10; Dr. Woodward, \$5; Mrs. M. G. Bangs, \$1	286 00	
Springfield, D. & J. Ames, 13 Reams of writing paper, 1st payment on sub. of \$500, to be paid in paper	50 00	
Tewksbury, Legacy of the late Miss Mary Kittredge, by Miss R. Kittredge, executrix, \$110; donation from Miss Rebecca Kittredge, \$10	120 00	
Collections by Rev. N. Sheldon, agent, viz: Richmond, \$4; Sheffield, \$13 31; Stockbridge, \$12 86; other places, \$3 50	33 67	489 67
Maine.—By George Barker—In part of \$30, left by a late deceased friend of the A. C. S., to constitute Rev. Sinclair Ripley, of Waterford, L. M.		10 00
Vermont State Col. Society, D. Baldwin, Tr., Williamstown, \$40; Brookfield, \$27	67 00	
By George Barker—2d Congregational Soc., St. Johnsbury, of which, to constitute Rev. John H. Warcester L. M. \$30; By Ladies of 1st Congregational church, Burlington, to constitute Rev. J. K. Converse L. M. \$30	258 56	325 56
		<u>\$2,879 63</u>

Receipts.

From H. Sheldon, Esq., New York, in part of his donation for high school in Liberia	1,500 00	
H. Lincoln, Treasurer. A. B. B. F. Missions, for passage of Missionaries, freight, &c. by ship Saluda	844 41	
Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions, for freight	77 80	
A. B. C. F. Missions, for freight	65 89	
For freight on sundry accounts	72 65	
Passage, &c. of emigrants	247 50	
Draft of Lieutenant Paine on the Secretary of the Navy	100 00	
Interest on account	46 62	2,954 87
		<u>\$5,834 50</u>